



A HEAVY METEORITE.

Heavenly Body Which Fell in Kentucky. Secured by Prof. Henry A. Ward of Chicago.

A piece of stone, weighing 184 pounds and containing little of a metallurgical value beyond a rare combination of nickel and iron, which was the basis of a bitter lawsuit of two years' duration, has been bought at a cost of nearly \$2,000. It is the Bath Furnace meteorite, a picture of which is herewith given. It was purchased by Prof. Henry A. Ward, of Chicago, who for the last decade has devoted his life to the study of "extra-terrestrial" bodies, and whose \$100,000 collection in the American Museum of Natural History, at New York, is famous the world over. The meteorite, which has arrived at Prof. Ward's home, 620 Division street, is the second largest of its kind in the world, the largest being a collection of kindred fragments aggregating 1,100 pounds, re-



THE BATH FURNACE METEORITE.

posing at the Field Columbian museum. Prof. Ward's purchase is an "aerolite," or stone meteorite, as distinguished from the iron meteorite. It fell in a forest near Bath Furnace, Bath county, Ky., November 15, 1902. In its fall it had cut down a large tree. Prof. Ward, who was at that time investigating a large meteorite near St. Petersburg, Russia, called an offer for the mass, but was refused. The last two years were spent by the finder of the meteorite and the owner of the land on which it fell, in an effort to gain possession of it, and finally, the suit resulting in a compromise, the sale was effected. It will be taken to New York, to become part of the Ward-Couley collection. Prof. Ward has also received a 54-pound iron meteorite from Christian county, Mo. In the accompanying illustration the result of atmospheric erosion may be seen in the "pitting" of the surface. This may be more readily understood when one is told that the rate of speed at which the mass was flying when it reached the outer limits of the earth's atmosphere was about 39 miles per second.—Chicago Record-Herald.

AUTOMATIC FIRE ALARM.

Description of the Autopyrophon, the Invention of a Danish Scientist.

The "Autopyrophon" is the name of a new automatic fire alarm, which has been patented by a Danish scientist in Germany. It consists of a small glass tube bent in the shape of a capital U. This tube, the ends of which are closed, is half filled with mercury, the other half containing a highly volatile liquid, like sulphuric ether. One of the upper parts of the glass tube is surrounded by a cover of some nonheat-conducting material, so that a sudden rise of temperature affects only the other or free part of the glass tube. In case the temperature rises evenly the whole apparatus is affected, and no warning signal is given. If, however, the temperature in the room is suddenly raised, as by the outbreak of fire, the ether above the mercury in the glass tube, which is unprotected, evaporates and the pressure of generated vapors causes the mercury to sink in the tube while it rises in the opposite part. Both parts of the tube are fitted with an electric wire melted into the glass, so that when the mercury stands equally high in both tubes, the electric circuit passes through and remains silent, but if a movement of the mercury takes place because of a sudden rise of temperature, the electric circuit is impeded and electric alarms are set in motion. At a demonstration, a small heap of shavings was set on fire in the corner of an ordinary room, the alarm being given in eight seconds. In this case the apparatus was fixed near the ceiling at the end of the room opposite that where the shavings were burning.

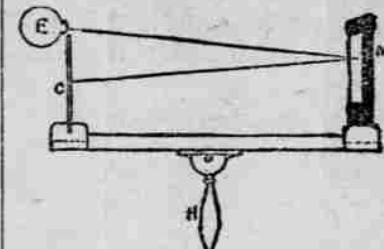
Curability of Tuberculosis.

The sanatoria, better than anything else, have demonstrated the absolute curability of tuberculosis, particularly treated in the early stages. Some of them report as many as 75 per cent of cures, the great majority of which are lasting, as careful inquiry among the discharged patients constantly proves. Even more remarkable results are obtained in the treatment of scrofulous and tuberculous children in special sanatoria located along the seacoast. In Europe, particularly in France, Holland and Germany, there are along the seacoasts numerous splendidly equipped sanatoria for that purpose. In the United States, we have thus far virtually none of this class of institutions; I am, however, pleased to state that the New York Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor contemplates establishing such a one.—Dr. S. A. Knoop, in World's Work.

A NEW STEREOSCOPE.

Instrument Which Uses Mirrors Instead of Lenses—Devised by College Professor.

Prof. Joseph Jastrow, of the University of Wisconsin, describes in Science, a modification of the stereoscope which he has made. He was led to experiment by reading an account of an instrument invented by Sir Charles Wheatstone in 1838. In that device two pictures were used, and they were examined with the aid of mirrors. The arrangement in the Wheatstone apparatus required a very careful adjustment of the pictures, in order to have them appear as one, and for that reason it never enjoyed

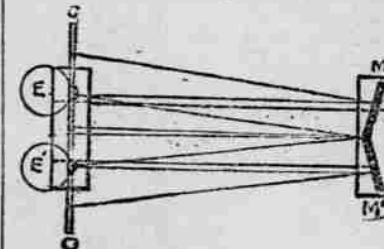


SIDE VIEW OF THE STEREOSCOPE.

public favor. The modern stereoscope was perfected by Sir David Brewster.

Prof. Jastrow's plan is to paste the two pictures upon a single card (as is customary with the ordinary instrument), and he mounts this in such a position that the user looks over its upper edge at a pair of mirrors that are placed where the photograph usually goes. In the uppermost of the accompanying drawings the position of the eye is shown at E, and that of the card at C, while M represents one of the mirrors, and H the handle of the device. If one looked down from above on the apparatus, he would get the view given in the second drawing, and he would then discover that the mirrors were adjusted at a very obtuse angle with each other.

It is an incidental feature of this instrument that it dispenses with the



VIEW FROM ABOVE.

necessity of the bridge or screen which in an ordinary stereoscope is necessary to prevent each eye from seeing both views. This is unnecessary, because the image of the other view of the card falls outside of the field of vision of the one eye. There is no advantage to be maintained for this form of the stereoscope; indeed, it has a disadvantage, which in certain cases is slight and in others more serious, of presenting a mirror reversal of the views. The views likewise appear somewhat small, though it would be easy to introduce lenses to magnify them.

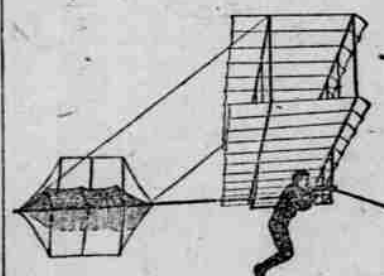
Prof. Jastrow adds that the practical preparation of a pair of mirrors at this angle is not an easy matter, if one is desirous of eliminating the seam or line at their point of junction, the presence of which to some extent mars the perfection of the stereoscopic effect.

MAN-CARRYING KITE.

A Structure Which Weighs Only Eighteen Pounds, But Will Bear Man in Its Flight.

What was considered a remarkably successful attempt to carry a man through the air by a kite was made on the Stadium grounds at the world's fair. The machine exhibited was what is known as the Avery machine, and believed to be the lightest structure of equal surface, as it weighs only 18 pounds.

It consists of a light framework supporting two aerocurves, each 18 feet wide



THE KITE IN FLIGHT.

by five feet deep, one placed four feet above the other. Behind this is a cross-bladed rudder for balance and safety of evolution. The machine is propelled by the force of gravity acting upon it, the weight including that of the operator and the machine, which falls or glides from a height downward and forward through the air to a landing on the ground. This height is attained by rapidly pulling the vessel forward by means of a copper wire attached to a small motor, until the machine rises gracefully in the air like a kite, carrying the man in its flight. The latter rests along two horizontal bars under his armpits and forearms, permitting a free movement of the body backward or forward, and a swinging of the lower limbs in any direction to counterpoise the machine or balance irregularities of the wind currents.

Russia's Petroleum.

Notwithstanding the large production of petroleum in Russia, the use of illuminating oil in the country is small. It has been limited by a tax on refined oil. Recently the Baku refiners have petitioned the government to abolish this tax on refined oil for home consumption, and to substitute for it a tax on all crude oil produced.—N. Y. Herald.

CONFESSES CRIME TO SAVE LOVER

IOWA CASE WITHOUT PARALLEL IN PRISON ANNALS.

SENT BACK TO THE PEN.

Released on Parole, But Found Wanting and Must Now Serve the Remainder of Her First Sentence at Anamosa.

Des Moines, Ia.—The revocation of Delilah Falls' parole by Gov. Cummins and her return to the Anamosa penitentiary adds another chapter to a criminal career of a pretty young girl whose story is without parallel in the criminal annals of this state. For exactly three months Delilah Falls enjoyed freedom; then, on the anniversary of the day when first she entered her prison cell to begin serving a 20-year sentence for murder, she returned to serve out the 12 years for which she had been forgiven by the former act of the governor. For Delilah was found wanting within a short time after freedom had come to her.

It was largely through the efforts of a leading family of Cedar Rapids, Capt. and Mrs. Charles Putnam, that she was paroled. They believed they could make something out of the pretty 24-year-old murderess, and so took her into their own home. One night, a few weeks later, they went away and when they returned found Delilah Falls bound and gagged in the bathroom, while the house was ransacked from attic to cellar and despoiled of hundreds of dollars' worth of valuables. Loosed, the girl told of a burglar who had entered and, securing her, had robbed the house. Immediately her lover, who had been with her in prison, was suspected. To save him the girl confessed she had robbed the place and then bound and gagged herself to divert suspicion. Twenty-four hours later she was back in prison to serve out the remainder of the 20-year sentence imposed in 1897 for murder.

For pretty Delilah Falls has the stain of blood upon her soul. Hers is a tragic story, says a dispatch from here to the Chicago Chronicle. At an early age she was taken into the family of Jerome Kerns, of Waverly, Ia. There she lived in peace and happiness for several years.



SHE WAS BOUND AND GAGGED.

until, when about the age of 16, the head of the household, Jerome Kerns, forcibly accomplished her ruin. Once the girl was in his power their relations continued over several years, unknown to the rest of the world. Suitors had pretty Delilah Falls in the meantime a plenty; at least two well-to-do farmers of the neighborhood asked her to marry them. One Delilah Falls loved; him she hoped to wed. She encouraged his suit and was about to give him a definite answer, when of a sudden the suitor disappeared, leaving no trace. Not until afterward did it develop that Jerome Kerns had told him of the tragic blot upon the life of the girl whom he had asked to become his wife.

Other men sought to win Delilah Falls, but Jerome Kerns whispered to them and kept the girl for himself. Then retaliation, swift, terrible, came upon the man. His own son, William Kerns, 19 years old, fell in love with the girl who had been reared by his side almost as a sister. The son asked the girl to marry him; they became engaged. To his own son the father was forced to tell the story of his relations with Delilah Falls. Together the two, boy and girl, planned to avenge themselves upon the man who had wronged and ruined both. It was no difficult task for Delilah Falls to lure Jerome Kerns to a lonely spot in the woods. Kerns followed readily enough—followed even to his death. The next day his lifeless body was found prostrate on the ground. The search began for his murderer. There was nothing at first to connect either the son or Delilah Falls with the tragedy. They were still engaged to be married, the world knew nothing of the tragedies in the life of the victim, his son and Delilah Falls.

How matters would eventually have turned out had not Delilah Falls and William Kerns had a lovers' quarrel it would be impossible to say, but one day Delilah received a summons to appear before the grand jury. As she opened the door the first person she saw was William Kerns. He pointed an accusing finger at her and branded her as a murderer.

But Delilah Falls retaliated and William Kerns was arrested in turn. They were both sentenced to the same penitentiary, the girl for 20 years, the boy for 12. Of her sentence Delilah Falls now says: "I told the county attorney the truth and he advised me to plead guilty to a

charge of murder in the second degree. He told me that if I would do this he would promise that I should not get a sentence of more than ten years, and that after being in prison for two years he would secure the signatures necessary to get me a pardon. I was sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary. It seemed to me as if the earth had opened and swallowed me. The horrors of that moment I shall never forget. For seven long years I was in prison—yet he had said if I served but two I would be pardoned. It was terrible."

But fate had not forsaken the outraged girl in her prison cell. Seldom has a more romantic story developed behind prison walls. The girl continues:

"One day I was in Warden Hunter's house doing the housework, when a man was sent to do some other work. I caught sight of him and fell in a dead faint against the wall. For it was the face of that old sweetheart of mine, who had disappeared when Jerome Kerns told him my story. He had always believed in me and been kind to me and would have married me but for Kerns."

"When I was able to speak I said: 'Is that you, La Motte?' for it was La Motte Firman—that is his real name. He replied: 'Hush! Don't let anyone know. I am here under an assumed name.' But it was he."

"After he was released Mr. Firman did what no one else had done for me. He set about to secure my pardon. He secured the necessary papers and personally went around and secured signatures to the application for a parole. He went to Gov. Cummins and personally interceded for me. And finally he secured my parole and I came to Cedar Rapids."

A fortnight after Delilah Falls had entered the Putnam home she stole away one night and took the street car to the near-by town of Marion. There Firman met her and they were quietly married. The ceremony which Jerome Kerns had prevented almost a decade before by his disclosure was at last performed. Then Delilah Falls Firman returned to the Putnam home as Delilah Falls. A few nights later temptation was put in her way. "It seems to me that I had gone half insane on burglary," she says. "I had been imprisoned with burglars. It all seemed so easy to do and so easy to escape. The prisoners prided themselves, many of them, on their records. I heard of this. Then since coming to Cedar Rapids I had been warned so often that it seemed to me nothing in the world was so important as burglary. I heard it so much I came to think of nothing else. I was alone in the house night after night. Every time the boards creaked I fancied it was a burglar. I must have been half crazy before I ever did all that."

PARROT ON STEAMER GIVES AWAY ROMANCE

His Endearing Gries Cause Blushes Among Passengers and Furnish Food for Thought.

New York.—A big green parrot was a second-class passenger on the steamer St. Paul when it arrived here the other day. All the way over the parrot amused the storm-tossed passengers by crying most agreeably: "Hello, major! How are you, major! Glad to see you, major!" Sometimes the parrot became more affectionate and exclaimed, invitingly: "Kiss me, major!"

The parrot belongs to Miss Margaret Harold, an attractive young Englishwoman, who smiled when the bird said: "Hello, major," and frowned modestly when the parrot said: "Kiss me, major." So the second cabin whispered that Miss Harold was crossing to keep her promise to marry a certain major, formerly of his majesty's army, now engaged in peaceful pursuits in this land of the free. But what the major's name was, neither Miss Harold nor the green parrot would tell.

Sure enough, the major met Miss Harold at the pier. "Hello, major!" yelled the parrot, joyously. But after a few minutes' talk with the major,



AMUSED THE PASSENGERS.

Miss Harold did not seem a bit glad to see him, and when the parrot called gayly: "Kiss me, major!" Miss Harold looked ready to choke the bird. In fact Miss Harold and the major quarreled so long and violently that Bosford Officer Jackson, of the immigration bureau, thought best to take her to Ellis Island.

The major visited Miss Harold on Ellis Island and had two interviews with her.

Loud sobbing was heard behind the closed doors, and from each interview Miss Harold emerged with eyes red from weeping. The major would only say: "I can say nothing."

It was reported on Ellis Island that he is eager to marry Miss Harold, but that he has not so many worldly goods as expected.

SUFFERED FROM CATARRH OF LUNGS SO COMMON IN WINTER CURED BY PE-RU-NA.



A COLD ON THE LUNGS THREATENS TO BECOME SERIOUS.

Pe-ru-na Brings Speedy Relief.

Mrs. H. E. Adams, Ex-President Palmetto Club, of New Orleans, La., writes from 110 Garfield Court, South Bend, Ind., as follows:

"I am pleased to endorse Peruna, as I took it about a year ago and it soon brought me relief from a cold on my lungs which threatened to be serious. The lungs were sore and inflamed, I coughed a couple of hours every night, and I felt that something must be done before my lungs became affected. Peruna was suggested by some of my friends who had used it, and acting upon their advice I tried it and found that it was able to bring about a speedy cure. You have my highest endorsement and thanks for the good it did me."

Sounding the Praises of Peruna.

Mrs. Frances Wilson, 53 Nelson St., Clinton, Mass., writes: "Had you seen me at the time of my illness and now, you would not wonder that I take delight in sounding the praises of Peruna."

"My ailment was a severe cold which attacked the bronchial tubes and lungs. I followed your special directions and after using six bottles of Peruna, I was on my feet again. I think Peruna a wonderful medicine."

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MERCANTILE

BEST BECAUSE YOU ARE NOT PAYING FOR BILL BOARDS, FENCE PAINTING, CLOVES, FREE BILLS, etc., but for FINE QUALITY. VANA TOBACCO, EQUAL TO IMPORTED CIGARETTES. Sold direct to the retailer by "365" and "Agents" 5c Cigars Are Leaders of the World. F. R. RICE & CO., Manufacturers, ST. LOUIS.

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The Baltimore clergyman who inquires: "What shall we do with our old men?" labors under a misapprehension. The longevity and the precocity enjoyed by the present generation leave us neither old men nor children.—Washington Star.

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1904 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1905, if you will.

Salzer's Barley yielded 121 bu. Salzer's Home Builder Corn... 300 bu. Salzer's and Macaroni Wheat... 80 bu. Salzer's Victoria Rape... 60,000 lbs. Salzer's Teosinte Fodder... 100,000 lbs. Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass... 50,000 lbs. Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes... 1,000 bu. Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1905.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [K. L.]

In England a man cannot marry his deceased wife's sister, but in this country he may marry his divorced brother's wife.—N. Y. World.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles. Healing, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PARSOL Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

The man who struggles unsuccessfully against fortune is apt to feel that he has been robbed of the decision.—Puck.

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